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Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference

Yemen:* draft resolution

Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, and the follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha, from 29 November to 2 December 2008, and its resolutions 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, 57/250 of 20 December 2002, 57/272 and 57/273 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 58/230 of 23 December 2003, 59/225 of 22 December 2004, 60/188 of 22 December 2005, 61/191 of 20 December 2006, 62/187 of 19 December 2007, 63/239 of 24 December 2008 and 64/193 of 21 December 2009, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/34 of 26 July 2002, 2003/47 of 24 July 2003, 2004/64 of 16 September 2004, 2006/45 of 28 July 2006, 2007/30 of 27 July 2007, 2008/14 of 24 July 2008, 2009/30 of 31 July 2009 and 2010/26 of 23 July 2010.

Recalling also the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome,[1]

Recalling further the 2010 high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[2]

Taking note of the summary by the President of the General Assembly of the fourth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, held in New York on 23 and 24 March 2010,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 63/303, annex.

[2] A/65/L.1.

Please recycle

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[3]

Taking note further of the note by the Secretary-General entitled "Building on Monterrey and Doha: towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals",[4]

Recalling the progress report of the Ad hoc Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[5]

Deeply concerned by the adverse impacts of the global financial and economic crisis on development, including on the capacity of developing countries to mobilize resources for development, and recognizing that an effective response to the current crisis requires timely implementation of existing aid commitments,

Recalling that the Monterrey Conference is the only major United Nations summit in the economic and social field that did not result in a permanent intergovernmental body to oversee and promote the implementation of its outcome,

1. *Reaffirms* the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[6] in its entirety, its integrity and its holistic approach, recalling the resolve to take concrete action to implement the Monterrey Consensus and address the challenges of financing for development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

2. *Recognizes* that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership strategies and sovereignty;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of ensuring appropriate and effective follow-up to the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, as reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development;[7]

4. *Recognizes* that the mobilization of domestic and international resources, and an enabling domestic and international environment are key drivers of development;

5. *Underlines* that the global financial and economic crisis is still ongoing, stresses that the recovery is uneven, fragile and uncertain and recalls that the systemic problems facing the global economy have yet to be resolved;

6. *Reaffirms* that mobilizing financial resources for development is central to the global partnership for development, including in support of the achievement

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[3] A/65/293.

[4] E/2010/11.

[5] A/64/884.

[6] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[7] Resolution 63/239, annex.

of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and calls for the expeditious delivery of commitments made by developed countries in the context of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration, including the provision of short-term liquidity, long-term development financing and grants to meet the development needs of developing countries;

7. *Recognizes*, in this regard, the global partnership for development as the centrepiece of international cooperation for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the years ahead, as reaffirmed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[8] the Monterrey Consensus, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[9] the 2005 World Summit Outcome[10] and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus;[11]

8. *Urges* developed countries that have not yet done so to meet the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance, including 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of their gross national product for the least developed countries, and considers that, in order to meet agreed commitments and targets, it is important that developed countries establish clear and transparent timetables within their national budget allocation processes to reach the level of at least 0.5 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance by 2010 and 0.7 per cent by 2015, at the latest;

9. *Reaffirms* the need for new and additional resources, inter alia short-term liquidity and long-term development financing and grants, to be made available to developing countries to be utilized towards an adequate response to their development priorities;

10. *Underlines* that aid flows to all developing countries should be more effective, sustainable, predictable, concessional and conditionality-free, including aid flows to the most vulnerable and least developed countries, and those to adequately support the efforts of middle-income countries and low-income countries to tackle their specific development challenges;

11. *Considers* that innovative mechanisms of financing can make a positive contribution in assisting developing countries to mobilize additional resources for financing for development on a stable, predictable and voluntary basis, and that such financing should be disbursed in accordance with the priorities of developing countries, should neither replace nor negatively affect the level of traditional sources of financing and should not unduly burden those countries;

12. *Recognizes* the considerable progress in regard to innovative sources of financing for development, calls for the scaling up of current initiatives and the development of new mechanisms, as appropriate, and considers that, as work is

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[8] See resolution 55/2.

[9] See *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[10] See resolution 60/1.

[11] Resolution 63/239, annex.

expanded, priorities should remain focused on providing additional, stable and supplementary resources for traditional development financing;

13. *Recognizes also* the important role played by Special Drawing Right allocations in increasing global liquidity and contributing to global stability, equity and economic resilience, and decides to undertake urgently further examination of the role of increased emissions of Special Drawing Rights in the expansion of liquidity and the promotion of development;

14. *Emphasizes* the great importance of a timely, effective, comprehensive and durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries, since debt financing and relief can be an important source of capital for economic growth and development;

15. *Emphasizes* that debt sustainability is essential for underpinning growth, underlines the importance of debt sustainability and effective debt management for efforts to achieve national development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and encourages developed countries to allocate new and additional resources to assist developing countries in coping with the consequences of the crisis, including through concessional and grant-based financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, agreements between debtors and creditors on temporary debt standstills, and enhanced technical assistance and capacity-building in debt management, negotiation and renegotiation, in order to achieve and maintain debt sustainability;

16. *Recognizes* that a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system coupled with scaled-up aid for trade, including through the enhanced integrated framework for trade-related technical assistance to least developed countries is key to enable developing countries to reap the benefits of market access and would contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and calls for an early and successful conclusion of the Doha Round of trade talks that places development at its core and provides developing countries with increased opportunities to use trade as an effective tool to promote development through, inter alia, the effective implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access for all least developed countries, in conformity with the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration[12] adopted by the World Trade Organization in 2005 and the full operationalization of the principle of special and differential treatment;

17. *Stresses* the need to resist all protectionist measures and tendencies, particularly by developed countries, that are affecting developing countries, including tariff, non-tariff and other barriers to trade, in particular agricultural subsidies, and to rectify any such measures already taken, recognizing the right for developing countries to fully utilize their policy space consistent with World Trade Organization commitments, and calls upon the World Trade Organization and other relevant bodies, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to continue monitoring protectionist measures and to assess their impact on developing countries;

18. *Underlines* that the ongoing global financial and economic crisis has further highlighted the urgent need for substantive and comprehensive reform of the

[12] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/579. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

international economic and financial system and architecture in order to address their democratic deficit in line with the new economic realities, including with regard to policies, mandates, scope and governance, not only to better enable them to respond to and prevent financial and economic emergencies, but also effectively promote development and equitably serve the needs of all Member States, particularly developing countries;

19. *Stresses* that international financial institutions, in particular, must have a clear development orientation, and calls upon all Member States to participate in an open, inclusive and transparent dialogue on a new international economic and financial system and architecture;

20. *Recognizes* the importance of equity and transparency in the international financial, monitoring and trading systems, and of the full and effective participation of developing countries in global decision-making and norm-setting;

21. *Stresses* that the crisis has also underlined the need to address major failures such as the lack of proper regulation, supervision and monitoring of the financial sector, as well as the asymmetry between developing and developed countries in their ability to derive economic benefits from the global economy;

22. *Underlines* the important role of the United Nations development system in advancing development and in protecting development gains in accordance with national strategies and priorities, including progress towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, threatened by the current economic crisis;

23. *Reaffirms* the need for a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up and to review progress in the implementation of commitments, identify obstacles, challenges and emerging issues and propose concrete recommendations and actions;

24. *Underscores* the fact that the modalities of the financing for development follow-up process should be reviewed during the sixty-fifth session of General Assembly, and decides to convene a special session of the General Assembly to address that matter;

25. *Notes* that the Secretary-General presented concrete proposals on the further strengthening of the financing for development follow-up process for consideration by Member States at the current session of the General Assembly, including a recommendation on the establishment of a new mechanism, which should have at its centre a "Financing for Development Committee", subsidiary either to the Economic and Social Council or to the General Assembly;

26. *Decides* to establish a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council on financing for development;

27. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, at its 2011 substantive session, to establish a high-level commission on financing for development, as a functional commission of the Council, in accordance with Article 68 of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to ensure effective follow-up to the conferences on financing for development;

28. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to elaborate a draft proposal in close consultation with Member States regarding the modalities of the commission, before the end of 2010, in order for it to be adopted during the 2011 substantive session of the Council;

29. *Recalls* the decision to consider the need to hold a follow-up financing for development conference by 2013;

30. *Reiterates its appeal* to Member States and other potential donors to consider contributing generously to the Financing for Development Trust Fund, which would facilitate a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up;

31. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference", and requests the Secretary-General to submit, under that item, an analytical assessment of the state of implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, and of the present resolution, which is to be prepared in full collaboration with the major institutional stakeholders, and to include concrete proposals on the further strengthening of the financing for development follow-up process for consideration by Member States.